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| --- | --- |
| Descriptors | Number of articles found |
| “Fibromyalgia” and “Temporomandibular joint disorders “ | 27 |
| “Fibromyalgia” and “craniomandibular disorders” | 17 |
| “Fibromyalgia” and” facial pain” | 12 |
| “Fibromyalgia” and “facial pain” and “craniomandibular disorders” and “temporomandibular joint disorders” | 14 |
| “Fibromyalgia and “facial pain” and “craniomandbular disorders” | 5 |
| ”Fibromyalgia” and “craniomandibular” and “ temporomandibular joint disorders” | 14 |
| “Fibromialgia” and “facial pain” and “Temporomandibular joint disorders” | 5 |

Table 1. Descriptors and numbers of articles found in Pubmed.

Table 2. Descriptors and numbers of articles found in Medline.

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| Descriptors | Number of articles found |
| “Fibromialgia” and “facial pain” and “Temporomandibular joint disorders” | 1 |
| “Fibromyalgia” and “temporomandibular joint disorders” | 30 |
| ”Fibromyalgia” and “craniomandibular” and “ temporomandibular joint disorders” | 00 |
| “Temporomandibular and “”facial pain” | 24 |

Table 3. Number total of articles found, excluded and selected to review.

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| --- | --- |
| Found in Pubmed | 94 articles |
| Found in Medline | 55 articles |
| Total articles found | 149 articles |
| Excluding the duplicity | 50 articles |
| Deleted after reading title | 30 articles |
| Deleted after reading summaries | 14 articles |
| Selected articles | 07 articles |

Table 4. Results of author/year, goal, group of people and method of evaluation of articles found in review.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AUTHOR/YEAR | GOAL | GROUP OF PEOPLE | | METHOD OF EVALUATION |
| Gui et al., 2013 | Evaluate patients diagnosed with fibromyalgia associated with TMD and check the muscular activity of these patients using electromyographs. | | 27 female patients diagnosed with fibromyalgia and TMD were willing to participate in the study. | The patients were examined and diagnosed by means of the diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders (RDC/TMD). The activity of the electromyographers was recorded simultaneously by four electrodes fixed in the masseter and temporal muscles. |
| Pimentel et al., 2013 | Evaluate patients with FM associated with TMD in comparison with a control group of healthy people to chronic facial pain. | | Two groups: 40 female patients diagnosed with FM and TMD and 40 healthy female patients. There was no difference in age range and oral condition among patients. | In the case group, all patients had previous diagnosis of FM based on the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology. In the control group, no patient was diagnosed with FM or chronic pain for at least three months before the study. All patients were examined by a single dentist calibrated according to the RDC/TMD. |
| Moya et al., 2014 | Evaluate the differences of the painful symptoms in patients with FM and a control group. | | In total, 38 people participated in the sample. of which 20 were the cases and 18 the controls. | The cases were selected through an FM association and the patients in the control group were from different dental offices. The TMD screening questionnaire was from the American Academy of Orofacial Pain, where all patients answered the basic questionnaire of ten questions. |
| Fujarra et al., 2015 | Evaluate signs and symptoms of TMD in two groups of patients with FM, according to the temporal relationship of appearance of dysfunction. | | In total 53 women participated, they were divided into 2 groups. Group A: Women who were diagnosed with TMD before the diagnosis of FM. Group B: Women diagnosed with FM before the diagnosis of TMD. | The participants were evaluated according to the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology classification. |
| Fernández et al., 2016 | Review the pathophysiological process of both, fibromyalgia and DTM seeking to identify their similarities. | | - | Clinical studies were selected for comparison between patients with a clinical picture of both Fibromyalgia and TMD. |
| Janal et al., 2016 | The study had two objectives: to determine the central pain sensitization in patients with TMD as manifestation of FM and evaluate reports of post sensations after the sum of repetitive and painful stimuli. | | The study obtained the participation of 168 women, of which 125 were the cases (with TMD or TMD associated with FM) and 43 were the controls (healthy for these dysfunctions). | All participants were evaluated according to the ACR criteria for the diagnosis of fibromyalgia and also according to the RDC/TMD criteria for the diagnosis of TMD. |
| Brigitte et al., 2017 | Evaluate patients with chronic pain and/or craniomandibular craniocervical, but no diagnosis for fibromyalgia. | | 199 men and 356 women, of whom 63% (351 patients) met the criteria for the diagnosis of Fibromyalgia. | The diagnostic criteria were defined according to the RDC/TMD and the International Cranio-Mandibular College, which offer a complementary diagnosis within the neuromuscular approach. |